TWO CENTS.

BIG BANK FAILURE

Chestnut Street National of Philadelphia Closes Its Doors.

NO STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES

Suspension Due to Shrinkage of Securities of Pulp Mills.

WHAT MR. ECKELS SAYS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 23 .-The Chestnut Street National Bank did not open its doors for business this morning. The reason therefor was stated in a notice posted on the door, which read as follows: "The Chestnut Street National Bank is closed for business, and is in the hands of the national bank examiner.

(Signed) "WM M. HARDT, Examiner." A crowd of depositors soon gathered about the door, but there was no especial excitement, and as a general rule after each had learned the nature of the notice on the door he moved away, and his place in the crowd would be taken by others anxious to glean something regarding the situation. The bank has at all times held a good reputation, but it has been known for some time that its business and necessarily its profits have fallen off consider-

Came as a Surprise.

The bank's suspension, however, was a great surprise, especially so in view of the high standing of its officers. William M. Singerly is its president and Isaac Cooper vice president. The bank was started in 1887 on a capital of \$500,000, with Robert E. Pattison as president. When the latter took his seat as governor of Pennsylvania, in 1891, Mr. Singerly succeeded him as president of the bank. No statement of the bank's liabilities could be obtained this

morning.

The Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company, the officers of which are identical with those of the bank, the offices being located in the same building, was also closed for business today, but to what extent the trust company is involved in the bank's affairs has not yet been announced.

Was a City Depository.

The bank was a city depository and there were city funds in the bank to the amount of \$289,854. The state of Pennsylvania also had on deposit with the bank on December 1 \$225,000, according to the official statement of State Treasurer Haywood, issued on that date.

The bank was also a depository of the national government, but the government is fully protected against loss by holding \$100,000 United States bonds as security.
It is said that the bank holds the funds of the city police and firemen's pension fund, the school teachers' pension and an-ruity fund and deposits of the Fairmount Park commission, which latter includes bequests for the park improvement. During the past few weeks President Singerly has made great efforts to enable the bank to meet its liabilities. Yesterday the matter was laid before the clearing house com-mittee of the Philadelphia banks and at a meeting of the committee a proposition to issue \$2,000,000 6 per cent preferred stock of the Record Publishing Company as collateral for loans was considered. The investigation developed that this offer was not sufficient to justify the banks in ad-vancing the needed funds.

No Other Bank Involved.

The members of the clearing house say that no other banks are involved in the failure. Concerning this phase of the case Mr. Singerly said today that "arrangements had been made to make an extra stock issue of \$2,000,000 by the Record Publishing Company, and that it was thought other the plan fell through. Further than this, Mr. Singerly declined

to discuss the bank's troubles. He said the statement which would likely be issued by the bank would explain the situation.

New York Correspondents. NEW YORK, December 23 .- The cor-

respondents in this city of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia are the National Bank of the Republic and the Scaboard National Bank. C. H. Stout, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, said that that bank was not worrying about the failure, but he declined to say whether the failed bank owed his not know the cause of the failure. Stuart G. Nelson, vice president of the Seaboard National Bank, said that the Crestnut Street National Bank had a balance to its credit in the Seaboard National Bank, and did not owe the latter bank a

State Had \$225,000 on Deposit. HARRISBURG, Pa., December 23.-It was announced today by the state treasurer that the state has \$225,000 on deposit in the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphic.

Mr. Eckels' Statement.

Mr. Eckels, the controller of the currency, said today in regard to the failure of the Cnestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia that the suspension was primarily due to the shrinkage in the value of the bonds and notes of the Singerly pulp and paper mills, located at Elkton, Md. The capital of the bank is \$509,000, and at the present time its de-posits aggregate about \$1,700,000 and its surplus about \$150,000. Mr. Eckels has been in Philadelphia several times recently trying to make arrangements by which the pulp and paper mills securities could be taken out of the assets of the bank and preferred stock of the Philadelphia Record Company substituted. By this and certain other changes Mr. Eckels hoped to put the bank in first-class condition. Up to 5 o'clock last night it was thought that the plan would be adopted, but at that time a hitch occurred, which rendered

suspension necessary. Paper Shrank in Price.

When the pulp and paper mills securities were taken by the bank they were regarded by every one as first-class, but since that time paper has fallen in price from 10 cents a pound to less than 2 cents, and the securities have depreciated in proportion. Mr. Eckels said there was not the least suspicion of any wrongdoing on the part of any one connected with the bank, and he still had strong hopes of arranging for the voluntary liquidation of the bank' fairs without the expense incident to the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Eckels expressed the belief that the bank ultimately would pay every dollar it owes. The Phila-delphia Record, which is owned by Presi-dent Singerly, Mr. Eckels said, is a very valuable property, paying about 5 per cent arnually on about \$5,000,000.

Washington Banks Unaffected.

As far as could be learned by inquiry here none of the national banks and trust companies of this city are affected in any way by the failure of the Chestnut Street

Gen. Munoz a Captain General. MADRID, December 23.-The queen regent has signed the appointment of Gen. Gonzales Munoz as captain general of the

Probable Extension of the Georgetown and Tenleytown Line.

Mr. Crosby and Party Yesterday Went Over the Proposed Route From Bethesda Park to Rockville.

It is probable that a continuation of what is known as the Bethesda branch of the Georgetown and Tenieytown railroad will be built in the near future to Rockville, Md. Yesterday Mr. Crosby, the president of the Georgetown and Tenleytown Railroad Company, in company with several visitors, drove in a wagon from Bethesda Park to Rockville. They went by what is knewn as the Old pike, in distinction from the Rockville pike. It is understood that the purpose of the trip was to make an inspection of the route of the proposed railfoad. This enterprise has been discussed for some time, and so much has been said in the newspapers and in private conversation about an electric road between Georgetown and Rockville that the people who

live in the locality affected and who own

property there are inclined to be skeptical about statements that the road is to be built. For some time past all such stories have been dismissed as mere rumors.

Now, however, it is said on very good authority that the Rockville section of the road is to be built, and that, too, in the near future. As is well known, Mr. Crosby is interested in the syndicate which recently purchased the Columbia and Maryland ly purchased the Columbia and Maryland radiroad, including also the Eckington and Belt radiroads in this city. He is also the president of the Potomac Electric Lighting Company of this city, as well as president of the Georgetown and Tenleytown. It can readily be understood that he is a busy man just at present, and especially as the railroad properties just purchased by the syndicate are in such a condition of tangle, legal and otherwise, that complicated hardly expresses the actual state of affairs. However, it is understood to be Mr. Cros-by's hope to be able to give sufficient at-tention to the affairs of the Georgetown and Tenleytown ratirond as to be able to arrange for the commencement, in a short

time, of the construction of the Rockville extension.

Six Miles to Rockville. The new section of the road will begin at Bethesda and will be built, presumably, along what is known as the old road to Rockville, a distance of orly six miles. The new road will pass along the western edge of such flourishing suburtan communities as Kensington and Garrett Park and the other places that have sprung up between those points and Rockville proper. It is be-lieved that such a road will be of a great benefit, not only to Rockville and this city. but to the entire stretch of country in the vicinity of the road between the two places It is understood that only one track of the extension will be laid at present, switches or turn-outs being provided at intervals, so that the trains may pass each other. The proposed route is through a level stretch of country, and it is said that very little grading will be required. There is only one hill of any consequence on the entire route, and that one is at the Mount Zion Church and is only a short one. Church, and is only 1 short one.

The distance from Georgetown to Rock-

ville by the line of the existing railroad and the proposed extension is said to be thir-teen miles. The road is already built and in operation from Georgetown to Bethesda Park, a distance of seven miles, leaving, as has been stated, an interval of six miles to

complete. The Present Condition.

According to the present schedule of the road cars are now run from Georgetown to the District line, but it is expected that the northern terminus of this section will soon be extended to the subdivision a short distance farther north known as West Chevy Chase, formerly Somerset Heights. The cars, instead of stopping at the District line, will stop at West Chevy Chase. Then there are other cars that run all the way through to Bethesda Park. During the past summer the company op-erated the Glen Echo line as a branch of their road from the circle at Chevy Chase to Glen Echo, but as the travel is very light during the winter this service has been dis-

Since Mr. J. Hite Miller, the vice president and general manager of the road, entered upon his duties last May, that portion of the road between Georgetown and the District line has been much improved, both as regards the roadbed and the general equipment. The section of the road from th District line to Bethesda is not, it is said, in as good a condition. It is the expectation that when the addition is built that the balance of the line will be placed in first-class shape, so that the new road to Rockville will not suffer from the disad vantage of a poor equipment. It is said that the road is now paying expenses. On the 1st of January Mr. Miller will no lenger perform the duties of general man-ager, and Mr. Hall, formerly of Baltimore, will take that position

THE CHRISTMAS MAILS. Regulations of the City Post Office

for Saturday. The money order and registry divisions of the city post office will be closed to the public Saturday.

A delivery by carriers from the main office will be made at 7:30 a.m. and 12:15 D.m. The carriers' window will be open for de

livery of mail to clerks in the departments from 9 to 12 noon. The evening window service will be omitted. Collections by carriers from the main office will be made at 12:30 and 9:30 a.m.,

and 5 p.m. Deliveries will be made at stations at 7:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; collections at stations at 12 and 9 a.m and 5 p.m. County collections at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (and 9:30 p.m. station F). County deliveries at 7:30 a.m.

and 12:15 p.m. The following stations will be open to the public for the transaction of business: Station A-6 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 5 to 7 p.m. Station B-6 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 5 to 7 p.m. Station C-7 to 10 a.m. Station D-6 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 5 to 7 p.m. Station F-6 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 5 to 7 p.m.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Reports of Execution of Political Prisoners in Guatemala.

The statements recently published about the shooting of political prisoners in Guatemala are without foundation, according to reports received by the Guatemalan minister here. They are, he said today, a repetition of the same stories manufactured by the agents of the rebels defeated last October. Instead of committing atrocities. the government, he said, has shown a great leniency and consideration for the rebeis. Private dispatches say that an amnesty will soon be accorded, in view of the actua peaceful condition of the country. Mr. Antonio Batres, a distinguished lawyer and former envoy extraordinary and plenipo-tentiary of Guatemala to the United States, has been appointed minister for foreign re-

To Close at Noon.

The State and War Departments will close at noon tomorrow to enable the employes to do their Christmas shopping, and it is believed that other executive departments

NEW ROAD TO ROCKVILLE BLANCO IS AT FAULT

Star Correspondent Reiterates Statement Regarding Reconcentradoes.

OUTSIDE HELP IS BADLY NEEDED

Captain General's Order of December 4 Works Hardships.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAVANA, December 22, via Key West, Fla., December 23 .- Regarding the Spanish claim controverting my statement that customs duties on food sent from the United States for the reconcentradoes are not remitted, I reply that the statement was made after inquiry and on the authority of

Consul General Lee. No notice of remission had been received then, and none has been to this date. On the contrary, inquiries from the United States about remission of the duties, which have been referred to the palace, have not been answered. Consul General Lee has not been able to advise the people in the United States that if they send food, duties would be remitted.

The main point, however, does not relate to customs duties. My statement, based on personal observations, was that the people of Cuba needed relief from without, and that Captain-General Blanco was responsible for hampering that relief, by the declaration that no foreign help was needed. I reiterate the assertion, and refer to Gen. Blance's official dispatch of December 4. This dispatch was sent to Madrid and to Minister de Lome, in Washington. De Lome received it. CHAS. M. PEPPER.

What Mr. Pepper Said. In his letter, which appeared in The Star,

December 4, Mr. Pepper wrote:

Regarding what has been done to relieve the reconcentradoes and the starving people generally since General Blanco took command, a fair statement will give credit for a sincere desire to better the conditions and a regretful failure to do much. The gain under the new policy comes through the freedom of private charity to put forth its efforts. Under Weyler private charity was frewned upon. Now, crippled though they may be through lack of means, indi-viduals and societies are encouraged to do all in their power. And they are accomplishing something. But as a government policy the results are disappointing. Official orders revoking Weyler's "bandas" or cial orders revoking Weyler's "bandas" or starvation decrees, credits of money to aid the suffering, schemes of relief, all read well in the United States. They do not test so well in Cuba. The \$100,000 credit was in silver, which brought it down to \$80,000. And the cash is still lacking. A government in debt up to its armpits does not so readily lay its hands on \$80,000.

The real trouble is that the facilities which should carry out an emergency policy

which should carry out an emergency policy to stop starvation and disease are para-lyzed. The government is impotent to cause the execution of its own commands, though the revocation orders can hardly be called commands. Local commandant contrue them to suit their own whims and their construction is often against do

ing anything for the pacificoes. Tobacco Merchant's Testimony. Again, on December 6, he said: A Spanishorn tobacco merchant, who is a naturaliz ed American citizen, gave me today his own experience in parts of Pinar del Rio. He found the concentradoes dying in worse surroundings, if that could be possible, than during the last few months. The au thorities had done nothing to carry out the humane intention of General Blanco's revocat on decree. They had no means with which to do anything, they said. Within his own observation had come an Within his own observation had come are instance of bloated and diseased cattle killed and the meat eaten to satisfy the ravennous hunger of the pacificos. In the villages, where the water supply is fron the running streams, it has been polluted by the soldiers washing their wounds and through similar causes. Nothing was done to warn the people or to give them protection against disease. In Consolacion and neighboring places smallpox has broken out for the third time within a year. "I would not pass another week in Pinar del Rio for \$10,000," said this tobacco merchant

The same man told me how his own ef fort to take advantage of the revocation order and help some of the pacificos had been foiled. This was at Alequisa, in the province of Havana. He had proposed to take a few families, put them on a tobacco farm near the village where the insurgents have not interfered with the crop, build huts and provide food until they could earn something. The local commandante re fused permission for the pacificos to leave The local commandante reinless the tobacco merchant would put up ittle forts for the soldiers, who, he insist d, would have to be detailed to protect the pacificos. This meant that it would cost more to get the crop in than it would bring in the market, and this merchant was thwarted in his effort to help the starying people. I have heard of other instances in which the commandantes defeat the execution of General Blanco's revocation decree. They do not openly defy it, but they have no trouble in keeping it from being carried out.

Succor From United States.

In his letter published December 17, Mr Pepper writes: Without impugning the sincerity of the authorities at Havana, or questioning their desire to afford relief, the conditions in Quines and the surrounding country are a sufficient commentary on what will not be done through that means n nourishing the survivors back to the life that is capable of sustaining physical labor Particular instances and details which would be harrowing to the sensibilities need not be heaped one upon the other to establish the fact, though this could be done if it were necessary. The plain truth is that resources, chiefly food, are needed. The local agencies for distributing relief are as ample and as systematic as could be asked. Those who have been foremost in this work tell the same tale. The illness from which the reconcentrados are sickening and dying is "just hunger." I have asked whether succor from the ably the answer is "Yes." But it might be months in coming. That will not be to late. The population that remains wil need succor for months to come. This is the actual state of the people in this, the garden spot of the island today. Capt. Gen. Blanco may continue to telegraph Minister de Lome that Spain is able to assurances will not keep people from dying whose lives might be saved if the rescurces of relief were sufficient. Spain is not able to succor the starving remnant.

Question of Responsibility.

A question may be asked as to the re sponsibility for the failure to accept the succor that might have been had, not from the United States government, but from the people there. The explanation stares me as write. It is the official telegram, nearly fortnight old, of Capt. Gen. Bianco, saying there was no need of foreign help to a fortnight old, of Capt. Gen. Blanco, say-ing there was no need of foreign help to provide for the wants of the island or its inhabitants. When the final reckoning comes for the blunders and worse, which may be given as the cause of Spain's loss of Cuba, Minister de Lome will be free

from a share in one of the greatest of them. Had not the captain general vetoed the minister's plan of accepting relief from without the conditions would have been bettered. From this source something would have been done toward filling the economic gap caused by the lack of efficient labor. A few ship loads of provisions from the United States—flour, rice, cornmeal, grits, salt pcrk, jerked beef—would have met the emergency. It would not have hurt autonomy, might even have helped that policy. While food from the United States would be useful for months to come, succor from that quarter will not now establish autonomy any more than it will quell the insurrection. The effect would simply be to help Cuba.

DESERTION NOT FEARED

DUTIES NOT REMITTED Republican Silver Senators Expected to Stay With the Administration.

> No Material Disagreement Between the President and Secretary Gage About Standard of Redemption.

The international agreement bimetallists who take exceptions to Secretary Gage's attitude on the finance will probably find including the case of the Black Diamond before long that there is no material disagreement betweeen the President and his which are reserved for further considera-Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Gage | tion. stands by his declaration of purpose to .The arbitrators were Judge King of the commit the country more thoroughly to the supreme court of Canada, for Great Britgold standard, and there is no evidence that the matter is causing the President any un- United States. easiness. The claim that Mr. Gage does not represent the administration comes entirely from men whose political interests are served by having it appear to their constituents that the administration is lying awake at night trying to think of something to do for silver. These men are very hostile to Mr. Gage and say, with a wink and a nod and a shake of the head, that his tenure in the cabinet is not very secure. There is very little evidence that this ciamorous criticism of Mr. Gage's position is not merely of the mouth and intended to make an impression on certain constitu-encies, just as the persistence in talking international agreement is.

Considerately Inclined.

The best information available is that President McKinley, while inclined to be as considerate as possible of those men from so-called silver states who have remained with the republican party, is not disposed to have any break with his Secretary of the Treasury on their account, nor to modi-fy the financial policy of the administration in hopes of rendering their re-election more probable.

It is not believed by those best posted that there is anything alarming in the at-titude of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Wolcott and the other republican "bimetallists." It is assumed that they want to frighten the administration from making an effort to secure financial legislation at this session, but no apprehension is felt that they will desert the administration under any cir-cumstances. It is not believed that they are or have at any time been deceived a to the attitude of the administration, and there was no reason for them to adhere to it this long if they did not intend continuing to do so. The fact is that the westerr republicans with silver constituencies have been treated particularly well by the ad-ministration in the matter of appointments in their states and in giving them the oppertunity they might want to exploit them ents. They were also treated well in th tariff legislation—in everything, in fact except allowing them to dictate a financia policy for the administration. Still furthe consideration is shown by the administra tion in not being offended at their grum blings, which are taken in a Picwickian

No Break With the Administration. It is not believed that any one of them has an idea of breaking with the admin istration because the policy is to "commi the country more thoroughly to the gold standard." The proposition is not new them, only they do not like to hear stated without making a show of objection which will sound well in the land of the setting sun.

FIENDISH WAY TO KILI

Post-Mortem on Jacob Weinand Discloses Atrocious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, December 23 .- The postnortem held on the body of Jacob Weinand, who was found dead in his kitcher Tuesday evening, revealed a peculiarly fiendish method the murderers had resorted to to get rid of the old man. When found Weinand, besides being gagged and bound had a towel tightly twisted about his neck. The post-mortem showed that far down in the old man's throat, tightly imbedded at the bronchial tubes, was a wad of thick cloth, which had been wrapped with horse hair. Fingers could not have reached that far, and a stick was probably used to ram the wad down. Then the old man was garroted with the towel.

In 1893 a soldier at Jefferson barracks who had saved about \$1,000, which he carried in his pocket, was found murdered in his room. He had been bound, a wad of cloth and horse hair pushed down his throat, and choked to death with a twisted towel. The similarity of the murder of Tuesday evening with that of the soldier four years ago has caused excitement in police circles. Every effort is being put forth to discover Weinand's murderers, suposed to have been two, but the only found are a button and a piece of cloth torn from the coat of one of them.

McCLURE IS A CAMDIDATE.

Former Representative From Ohio

ecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 23.-It uite evident that ex-Representative A. S. McClure of Wooster is negotiating with the democratic minority for support in a race against Senator Hanna for the Senate. He refuses to talk about the matter for publication. McClure, who is a republican, is an un-

ompromising advocate of the free coinage f silver. In this he will meet the requirements of the majority of the democratic members, who have announced that they would not vote for any republican who was not for free coinage against Hanna. Though a cardidate when his party was naking a national fight for the single gold standard, McClure supported free silver in his speeches. This led to his defeat by Mc ell, the present congr

HELMBOLD ADJUDGED INSANE. New York Youth Sent to London In

LONDON, December 2t.—On the advice of the police surgeon Charles Helmbold, son of the late Dr. Halmbold of New York, who was arrested here on Tuesday last, charged with having threatened to kill United States Consul, General Osborns, was today taken to an asylum for the iterane.

it has been discovered that Helmh had already been confined for six we in an asylum under the assumed name F. C. Evans.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED

Award of the British-American Commission.

THE AMOUNT FIXED AT \$464,000

Cost of Seizing the Sealers in Bering Sea.

RESULT OF PARIS FINDINGS

Reports of the findings of the British-American commission chosen to assess the damages for seizures of British ships in Bering sea have been received at the State Department and at the British embassy. The strictest reticence is maintained at both places in regard to the matter. Nevertheless, it is known that the total award against the United States is \$464,000, not for \$5,000 and that of the Ada for \$1,000,

ain, and Judge Putnam of Maine, for the

Result of Paris Tribunal.

The fact of the finding against this government is not a matter of surprise. that being a certainty in advance under the judgment of the Paris court of arbitration that the United States had no jurisdiction over Bering sea, and consequently had no right to close it against foreign ships. It being determined in advance that the decision was to be against the United States, it remained only for the international commission to assess the amount of the damages. This has been done, and the amount allowed apprears to the greatest amount allowed appears to give general satisfaction. To some extent it is considered a vindication of the previous action of the State Department, which had sought to settle the question without a commission for \$425,000. The award now made exceeds this sum considerably and besides. ceeds this sum considerably, and besides this there will be the expenses of the com-mission and also the payment of coninent counsel and also the possible establishment of some unfortunate precedents as to the obligation of the United States to pay estimated or prospective damages

President Cleveland's Recommendation.

In his message to Congress recommending an appropriation of \$425,000 in satisfaction of these claims President Cleveland "I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum."

The correspondence on the subject shows that the agreement to pay a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all demands

inder the Paris award was proposed by this government.

A Long Controversy.

The controversy now closed has occupied the attention of the authorities here and in London for the last eleven years. At the outset the tone of controversy wa very belligerent, suggesting a possible resort to arms. This was immediately following the seizure by the United States steamer Corwin of the British sealers Carolena and Thornton, August 1, 1886. The facts of the seizure were not known steamer Corwin of the British until some time later, and in the meantime the Corwin had also seized the Onward Favourite. The same policy of seizure and confiscation was followed during the next sealing seasons, despite the pro-tests of Great Britain, the United States ship Richard Rush taking the Sayward Grace, Anna Beck, Dolphin, Alfred Adams, Triumph, Juniata, Pathfinder, Black Diamond, Lily, Ariel, Kate and Minnie, the United States cutter Bear took the

The claims for these seizures took a wide range, beginning with the value of the ves-sels and outfits, and including not only the value of sealskins confiscated, but als value of the skins which might have been

taken if the ships had not been seized. This last feature of prospective damage caused the main contention. In the case of each British ship the largest item of the claim was for estimated future catch. For instance, in the case of the Carolena, the claim for the ship was only \$4,000, while that for skins which might have been tak en that year if she had not been seized was Each ship estimated a prospective catch of from 3,500 to 5,000 skins, the value being from \$3.50 per skin in 1887 to \$12.25 in 1889. The total of the claims reached \$786,166.

The arbitration just closed has resulted in the allowance of interest, the total of principal and interest being a trifle short of \$470,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Raleigh Reaches Port Said on Her Way to China. The Navy Department is informed that

the cruiser Raleigh arrived at Port Said this morning, on her way to China. She has just been detached from the European

The monitor Amphitrite left Beaufort today for Charleston, S. C.

Orders were issued today to put the old man-of-war Lancaster out of commission at the Boston navy yard on the 31st instant. This vessel has just returned from a cruise along the east coast of South America. She will be repaired and fitted out as a gunnery ship for the instruction of seamen gunners in gunnery and marksmanship, and will be sent to the station at

Port Royal, S. C., for that purpose.

The gunboat Helena arrived at Bermuda oday, on her way to the Asiatic station She will occupy many months in reaching her destination, unless she receives orders on the way to hasten, as it is the design on the way to hasten, as it is the design of her commander to take the ship to the Azores, up the Euphrates and in many places along the coast of Arabia and Inc that have not seen the United States flag on a ship of war for many years. The leave of absence granted Captain Ab-ner Pickering, 2d Infantry, is extended two

Captain Horatio G. Sickel, 7th Cavalry, s granted two months' leave. Second Lieutenant M. C. Dawson of the Indiana was at the Navy Department this morning. He is here for examination for

promotion.

Second Lieutenant W. J. Barden of the Engineer Corps is in the city on leave of absence. He is at 1515 31st street. The unexpired leave of Commander C. H. Stockton has been revoked, and he is ordered to the naval station at Newport, R. I. Chief Engineer W. H. Harris has been detached from the San Francisco and granted two months' leave.

Chief Engineer H. S. Ross has been detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the San Francisco.

Military Cadet Appointments. Cadet appointments to the United States Military Academy have been made as follows: William Murphy, Sanborn, N.D., with John A. Call, St. Thomas, N.D., as alternate; Walter C. Tefft, Mineville, N.Y., with Richard P. Downs, Ticonderoga, N.Y., as alternate; Walter S. Welch, Welch, Miss.; Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y., with Frederick Lichenstein, Brooklyn, N.Y., as alternate; Wm. H. Amerine, Montgomery, Ala.

PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Proposed Action in the Matter of Belt Railway Sale.

American Security and Trust Company to Become Sole Trustee-

An Appeal Probable.

It was agreed, after a hearing of some length today in Equity Court No. 1, that the proposed decree of the court directing the sale of the Belt railway shall be submitted to Judge Cox for his signature tomorrow, without fail. The disputed points in the proposed decree were discussed in the presence of the court and a general understanding reached. Counsel will confer this afternoon in regard to the language to be used covering these points, and, it is believed, no further delay will ensue in connection with the placing of the signature of the court on the paper. Judge Cox, it is understood, will name in

the decree the American Security and Trust Company as sole trustee, on the ground that the company represents substantially every interest recognized by the decree. The employes of the road have been allowed to intervene and are now recognized as party complainants.

Another point of interest is the intention

of the railway company, the unsecured creditors and the employes to appeal to the ourt of Appeals from the decision of ludge Cox.

Judge Cox.

At the beginning of the hearing today
Attorney P. J. Ryan, on behalf of the
employes of the company, presented to
Judge Cox the petition of the employes, outlined yesterday in The Star, setting forth that many of them are in dire distress, and in view of the coming winter will be subjected to great suffering unless granted relief by the court. During his remarks Attorney Ryan suggested that now is the time to put bondholders and workingmen on an equal footing.

time to put bondholders and workingmen on an equal footing.

Attorney Ridout, representing the railroad company, moved that the court make an order permitting intervention on the part of the men in order that the rights of the latter might be preserved in the Court of Appeals, and the other counsel entering no objection the order was passed.

Attorney Ridout suggested that the court appoint three trustees—Mr. Bond or Mr. Craigin, representing the holders of the first trust, the American Security and Trust Company, and a representative of

Trust Company, and a representative of the Belt Railway Company and the re-ceiver, and through them the creditors who were unsecured. Judge Cox stated, however, as intimated, that he would name the American Security and Trust Company as sole trustee. It was further intimated that the fees of counsel representing the bondholders will

have to be paid by the bondholders and no from the fund realized by the sale of the In objecting to the signing of the decree on behalf of the unsecured creditors Attorney S. T. Thomas said that it seemed to be the object to make all the costs of the proceedings at the expense of those outside the bencheders.

LOCAL NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

Representative Jenkins Discusses the Provisions of His Bill. Representative Jenkins' bill relating to forms of negotiable paper, which was pub-

lished in The Star recently, is attracting the attention of lawyers and legislators. Mr. Jenkins intends to urge the House District committee to act upon the measure at this session. "The provisions of the bill," said Mr.

Jenkins to a Star reporter, "are identical with the English law upon that subject, which has been in operation for about twelve years, and which has given general satisfaction. It is also the law in New York, Florida, Connecticut and several ther states "The law can never become complete y useful, however, to the business world nless it is the same in every state. It is

the aim of those who are interested to bring about its uniform adoption in this "The passage of the bill and the enactnent by Congress of the law in the District of Columbia will go a long way toward recommending its adoption by other com-

COMPLETE SET OF PORTRAITS.

Collection of Gen. Wilson, Chief of

Engineers.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has

just completed the collection of a complete set of portraits of his predecessors in office from the time of the organization of the corps of engineers under the act of Congress of March 16, 1802. To get the portraits of the first four chiefs of engineers t was necessary to take photographic copies of their portraits in oil on the walls of the Military Academy at West Point. These were Col. Jonathan Williams, the first incumbent of the office, and his im-mediate successors-Col. Joseph G. Swift Col. W. K. Armistead and Gen. Alexande Macomb. There have been fourteen chiefs of engineers in all to date. Gen. Suseph of Totten held the office for twenty-six years, from 1838 to 1864, and the next longest service was that of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, who held office for thirteen years, from 1866. of engineers in all to date. Gen. Joseph G who held office for thirteen years, from 1806 Col. Williams and Col. Charles Gratlot directed the affairs of the engineer depart ment for ten years each. The others aver aged a service of about two years. The

pertraits have been hung on the walls of General Wilson's office. ADMIRAL MADE HIS MARK.

Accepted by the Trensury Repartment Under the Circumstances. The controller of the treasury has made

an interesting decision affecting a naval officer. The question was recently submitted by Pay Inspector Beaman, on duty at the Boston navy yard. It affected the pay of Rear Admiral Green, who died near Boston about two weeks ago. A few days before his death Pay Inspector Beaman sent to him his pay voucher, covering a period of several months' back pay. Owing to his extreme illness, however, the admiral was unable to sign his name, and simply made a cross-mark to the receipts. The pay in-spector, being uncertain as to the validity of such signatures, asked the Treasury De partment for an opinion on the subject be-fore making the payments. After due deliberation, the accounting officers of the treasury decided that the officer's mark should be accepted, under the circum-stances. The admiral died, however, before the decision was reached, and the money

MUST PAY FOR THEIR BERTHS. Decision Regarding Traveling Ac

The auditor of the War Department has made a decision which will undoubtedly cause some embarrassment to army paymasters in the settlement of accounts of officers whose orders require them to travel over night. It is in effect that army officers are not entitled to allowances for sleeping car expenses, and hereafter all such excar expenses, and hereafter all such expenses will have to be met by the officers themselves. This ruling will be particularly hard on paymasters who have advanced money to army officers to meet traveling expenses, including berths on sleeping care and chairs in parlor cars, with the expectation of being reimbursed when the officers receive their mileage allowances. It is expected that it will cause delays in the ent of the accounts of army paymasters.

The regular permanent family

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tionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and un-

ing or in the afternoon.

approachable

Rev. Owen S. W. Smith to Be Minister to Liberia.

SENATOR PLATT AND HIS FRIENDS

New Assistant Controller of the Treasury.

GUARDSMEN'S COMMISSIONS

President McKinley will nominate Rev. Owen L. W. Smith, colored, of Wilson, N. C., as minister to Liberia. Representative White of North Carolina, the only colored member of the House, this morning saw the President, and it was agreed that Mr. Smith should have the place. Mr. White has been quietly urging the qualifications of Mr. Smith for some time, and the President at last decided to give the appointment to the colored congressman's friend. The decision shows the standing of Mr. White at the Executive Mansion.

It is understood that the selection will be gratifying to leading colored men. Some time after Mr. White was with the President, Bishops Arnett and Handy and other colored church leaders saw and talked with the President. He informed them of his selection and they made no opposition.

The men with Bishops Arnett and Handy were Rev. M. M. Moore, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church, and Prof. C. S. Smith. The delegation was with the President a long time, talking over the subject of recognition of colored men. The delegation requested, among other things, that C. L. Manning be retained as second secretary of the legation in Liberia. The request will be granted.

A Word for Judge Kimball

The delegation is also thought to have spoken to the President in favor of the reappointment of Judge Kimball as police judge. The President was informed that Judge Kimbali was suitable to the colored ministers and people of the city. Unless there is a change in the situation, Judge Kimball, as beretofore indicated in The Star, will be reappointed. The President has practically made up his mind to this effect. The friends of the other candidates continue to make a light, but for some time the President has been impressed with the recommendations of Judge Kimball. It is not thought he has promised the place, but he has informed several people that unless there is a change, he will honor Judge Kimball with another term.

Senator Platt's Work.

Senator Platt of New York was with the President this morning. The senator has a number of places at his disposal and he saw the President for the purpose of having them filled. The recommendations of Senator Piatt and the nominations which will go to the Senate in January are as follows: District attorney of the southern district, Gen. Henry L. Burnett; marshal of the southern district; William Henckle; John G. Ward; pension agent at Buffalo, Charles A. Orr. The two first men were agreed upon by Senator Platt four or five

months ago. Senator Platt has another good place at his disposal. This is the judgeship of the eastern district of New York. The death of Judge Tenny left a vacancy. The senator is in a peculiar position. He wants John J. Allen given the piace, but Representative Fischer of Brooklyn is a candidate for the position. Mr. Fischer is carnestly backed by almost the entire republican delegation from New York. He is popular with his colleagues and in his district. Senator Platt aiso admires him, but prefers Mr. Allen. How the senator will settle the matter is hard to tell. Mr. Fischer has long been one of the senator's warmest supporters and advocates, and his friends think he should have the recommendation of the senator. That would insure him the place, with the

support he has. Senator Fairbanks' Work

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana has secured the position of assistant controller of the treasury for Leander P. Mitchell, an Indiana constituent. Mr. Bowers is now tesistant controller. The controller of the treasury is Mr. Tracewell, an Indiana man. Mr. Fairbanks has thus secured two good places in one office for Indiana people.

A Piece of the Platform.

Representative Joy of St. Louis today presented to the President a piece of the platform from which the nomination of the President by the republican national convention was announced by Senator Thurston, chairman of the convention. The piece is taken from the plank on which Senator Thurston stood when he officially announced the nomination. The memento was sent to Mr. Joy by a St. Louis constituent, who desired that it be presented to the President. The piece of wood is polished and of a shape to conveniently keep. Senator Baker of Kansas has seen the President several times recently. He was again in conference with him today. The fight for the marshalship of Kansas will result in the nomination of W. E. Stern, the candidate of Senator Baker. people say that it is not probable that recommendations of Senator Baker will be ignored at any time in favor of the recom-

mendations of National Committeeman Leiand or others. Representative Grosvenor of Ohio was a visitor today. To a Star reporter this mcrning General Grosvenor said he felt confident that Senator Hanna would be reelected by the Ohio legislature. He said there was some opposition, but it would fail short a number of votes of defeating

Senator Hanna.

Representatives Belknap of Chicago, Kle-berg of Texas, Mercer of Nebraska and Broderick of Kansas were visitors who saw

Guardsmen's Commission The President today signed the following commissions of officers of the District

militia: Mr. Emmett Wiell, colonel of 2d Regimen of Infantry. Richard A. O'Brien, Heutenant colonel of

the 2d Regiment of Infantry. Arthur Brooks, major of the 1st Separate Rattalion of Infantry.

James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, with the rank of major. George C. Shaw, inspector of rifle prac-tice, 2d Regiment of Infantry, with the renk of captain. Charles Frederick Cook, aid-de-camp with rank of captain.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Senator Deboe and Collector Sapp of Kentucky have urged the President to give a position on the interstate commerce commission to ex-Mayor Todd of Louisville. They saw the President again today, but it is understood the position is promised. The is understood the position is promised. The term of Col. William R. Morrison will expire early next year. It is said that the vacancy will go to Mr. Paxson of Pennsylvania. Some of the friends of Col. Morrison have urged the President to rotain him because of his experience and ability, but this was done without the consent of Col. Morrison. The President has informed those who have spoken to him that the vacancy is already provided for.